CITY AND DISTRICT. DECORATION DAY.

The Grand Army Arranging for Memo-

rial Exercises. W THE CUSTOM WAS INAUGURATED-THE PIRST MEMORIAL DAY -- THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC-HISTORY OF THE ORDER IN THIS CITY.

Decoration Day has nearly reached its majority. Twenty years ago the 30th of May was observed as Memorial Day for the first time. Each succeed-Ing year on the 30th of May a beautiful tribute has been paid to the dead. As flowers have been placed on the graves, the deeds of the fallen oldiers of the Union have been celebrated in poetry and in eloquent periods. Wherever a soldier lies buried there his comrades gather. In this city and its vicinity the remains of thousands of soldiers are interred. Their comrades still living are here in great numbers, and so the ceremonies of Decoration Day have always been elaborate. This year will be no exception to the rule. The arrangments for the day are under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic. Commit-tees from that body have been appointed and are now engaged in arranging the details.

COMMANDER LINCOLN'S ORDER. In the general orders issued by Chas. P. Lincoln. ommander of the Department of the Potomac, ecting the observance of the day, he says: "This day is our pledge, the pledge of the people, that hone of these, nor any who have gone on with the none of these, nor any who have gone on with the advance of the ever lengthening column of our sacred dead, shall sleep in a neglected grave. Memorial Day comes not only to remind us of our duty to the departed, but gives us grateful occasion to express the unfailing love which is ever present in our hearts." Commander Lincoln suggests that the clergy during the services in their various churches on Sunday, May 27, make special reference to Memorial Day, and, wherever practicable, posts are requested to attend such services in a ence to Memorial Day, and, wherever practicable, posts are requested to attend such services in a body, wearing the G. A. R. uniform. The assistance of teachers and pupils of the schools and others in supplying flowers, in the past, is gratefully acknowledged, and its continuance earnestly

THE COMMITTEES. Committees have been appointed as follows: Executive committee-Chas, P. Lincoln, department commander, chairman; John Cameron, assistant adjutant general, secretary; Nathan B.

assistant adjutant general, secretary; Nathan B. Prentice, assistant quartermaster general, treasurer; Frank H. Sprague; Benj. F. nawkes, A. H. G. Richardson, Geo. E. Corson, D. S. Alexander, Harrison Dingman, Chas. C. Royce, Wm. Gibson, S. S. Burdett, Newton M. Brooks, Jerome B. Burke, Newton Ferree, A. C. Paul, C. G. Bollinger, Fred. Brackett, A. Hart, Thos. R. Turnbull, Jas. E. McCabe, Frank H. Evans, John F. Vinal, Geo. H. Boston, Jas. H. Dudley, H. W. Herbert, Samuel Baxter, Wm. M. Potter, W. W. Eldridge, John P. Church, Solomon E. Faunce, Thos. Galloway, Chas. L. Patten, Geo. J. P. Wood, Jas. H. Bradford. Church, Solomon E. Faunce, Thos. Galloway, Chas. L. Patten, Geo. J. P. Wood, Jas. H. Bradford, Andrew J. Huntoon, Samuel A. Lewis, Henry N. Gassaway, Thos. W. West, Jno. F. Smith, Richard D. Goodman, Horatlo N. Howard, H. H. Brower, A. S. Dinsmore.
Reception Committee—Department commander, the official staff, post commanders, and past de-

Finance committee—A. Hart, chairman; Huntoon, A. F. Dinsmore, A. C. Paul, Fred. Brack-ett, J. F. Vinal, B. F. Hawkes, A. H. G. Richardson, J. H. Bradford, Wm. Gibson, T. R. Turnbull, J. P. Decorations and grounds—Newton Ferree, G. H. Boston, T. W. West, T. R. Turnbull, W. W.

Eldredge,
Transportation—N. Brooks, chairman; S. A.
Lewis, S. E. Faunce.
In charge of exercises at the Soldiers' Home—
H. N. Howard. At Congressional cemetery—A. J.
Huntoon, At Battleground cemetery—N. B. Prentice. At Oak Hill cemetery—D. W. Houghton, At
Rock Creek cemetery, including Logan's tomb—
Fred. Brackett. Isolated graves—C. G. Bollinger
and H. N. Gassaway, Harmony cemetery—G. H.
Boston. THE GENERAL PROGRAM.

A special feature of the observance this year will be the effort to decorate the grave of every soldier or sailor in this vicinity, and to enable the comrades to do this the friends and relatives are requested to give information as to the location of raves that are perhaps unmarked and, therefore, inknown. In all cases of this kind brought to the attention of the Department suitable monuments will be erected to mark the graves. As usual the main services will be at Arlington. The ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home and Congressional cemetery will be held in the morning, so as to give an opportunity for all to reach Arlington

The Grand Army posts forming the procession that will go to Arlington will be escorted as far as the free bridge by the District militia, their serv-Col. M. Emmet Urell has been appointed officer of the day, and the amphitheater at Ariington will be guarded by Capt. Edgar's company. The 2d artillery band will be at the Soldiers' Home.

Republic, issued a general order setting apart the 30th of May as memorial day. The first services were held in that year, and the observance thus inaugurated has been continued down to the present time. In this order Gen. Logan said: "The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet church yard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts. hamlet church yard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit. We are organized comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines, who united to suppress the late rebellion. What can aid more to assure this result than cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their hearts a barricade between our country and 4ts foes?"

THE ORIGIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

The custom thus inaugurated by the Grand Army in its infancy has grown with its growth until memorial day, or Decoration Day as it is generally called, has become a recognized public holiday, throughout the North at least. Only two years before this order was issued the first steps were taken that led to the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic. In March, 1866, a number of ex-soldiers met with the late Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson in Springfield, Ill., where they all lived. Dr. Stephenson had had several conferences previously in regard to the test form of organization to perpetuate the sentiment of comradeship that had characterized the soldiers while engaged in defense of their country. At this time, however, a permanent organization was not perfected. An obligation, however, was administered and the manuscript of a ritual was read. Dr. Stephenson had also been in correspondance with soldiers in Decatur, and on April 6, 1866, in company with some from Springfield, he went to Decatur and formally meeting known as a departmental convention, now called an encampment, was held at Springfield.

Maj.-Geu. John M. Paimer, then of Carlinville, lil., was elected department commander and Dr.

B. F. Stephenson was recognized by resolution E. F. Stephenson was recognized by resolution and otherwise as founder of the order and provisional commander-in-chief. Noeffort had yet been made, except by correspondence, to extend the order to the Eastern soldiery, and with the exception of Wisconsin the new organization was mainly confined to the State of Illinois, its birth-piace. It is said that the movement was regarded with suspicion in some quarters, and it was thought to be an effort to form an organization somewhat similar to the Society of the Cincinnati. The same charge was made, as in the case of the earlier society, that the tendency was to establish a military aristocracy which some day might become powerful enough to overturn the Constitution.

However, in spite of misrepresentation on the part of riends the organization gradually gained ground. In September, 1866, the National Soldiers' and Sailors' convention met at Pittsburg, Pa., and the Grand Army was talked up among the delegates. The result was most favorable to the infant organization. Prominent eastern soldiers were obligated, and the organization of posts in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and this city followed.

phia, Pittsburg and this city followed. Post No. 1 was organized in this city October 12. 2866. The charter, which is written and signed

Post No. I was organized in this city October 12.

1866. The charter, which is written and signed by Dr. Stephenson, is still preserved, and is carefully framed and hung on the wall of the post room. The names mentioned in the charter are as foilows; W. L. Bramhall, H. A. Hall, D. S. Curtis, Wilson Miller, Jas. T. Smith, J. B. Royce, W. A. Porter, J. Ed. Doughty, P. Elwin Dudley and Will A. Short. The order seemed to meet with favor in this city, and when the first national encampment was held at indianapolis November 20, 1866, delegates from this city were present, and there were also representatives from ten states. The number of states represented had doubled by the time the Becond national encampment was held, which was January 15, 1868.

Nine posts were organized in this city, and, in connection with a Richmond post, they were known as a provisional department. In February, 1869, the Department of the Potomac was established. At that time there were 768 members, and the membership grew with rapidity. During the presidential campaign of 1868 it was charged that the Grand Army was a secret political advancement of its members. These charges, though said to have been without foundation, yet injured seriously the order, checked its growth and seemed to threaten its life. The membership in this city reached a very low ebb, and in 1875 there were only sixty-six members of the Grand Army here. Posts were obliged to surrender their charters. Posts were obliged to surrender their charters.
Previous to this the posts had increased to fourteen. The cloud of suspicion under which the
Grand Army rested was gradually dispelled, and
from 1875 it began to make strides in advance.

THE GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

In 1880 the membership here numbered 674, and m 1885 there were 1,787 members. Last year the and it is expected from the increase made so far that the end of the present year will show a membership numbering 2,500 and more. There are now ten posts in active membership, and it is proposed to organize a new post to be known as the Charles P. Stone Post, and to be composed of reterans who served under the late Gen. Stone. The present officers of the department are: Commander, Charles P. Lincoin; S. V. commander, M. Emmet Ureil; J. V. commander, James M. Pipes; pedical director, Horatio N. Howard, M. D.; Chappers of cloth per week. roll of members showed a total of 2,215 names

lain, Rev. Levi H. York. Official staff: John Cameron, assistant adjutant general; Nathan B. Prentice, assistant quartermaster general; John S. Stodder, inspector; Green B. Raum, judge advocate; Alva S. Taber, chief mustering officer.

A table prepared by S. E. Faunce, formerly assistant adjutant general, shows the number of members for each year or administration of the department commander from the organization of the department down to the close of last year.

The table is as follows:

Dept. Commander. No. of Members Luby..... Frank H. Sprague.
Frank H. Sprague.
James T. Smith
Benjamin F. Hawkes.
A. H. G. Richardson.
George E. Corson.
Harrison Dingman
Charles C. Royce.
William Gibson.

that since 1871 the Grand Army has disbursed for charitable purposes over two millions of dollars. There is a quarter of a million of dollars expended yearly for the relief of the sick and poor of the veterans of the late war and their families. The almost phenomenal growth of the order in recent years is explained partly by the charitable work that is being done and also by the fact that as the soldiers grow older they feel drawn toward each other and find a sympathetic comradeship in each other's society that they experience no where else.

clise.

The Grand Army, the members seem to think, instead of having outlived its usefulness is beginning to be what it was intended to be, an organization composed of all the veterans of the late war. With the experience of the check which the organization received some years ago, the rule prohibiting political discussion and political movements of any kind is strictly enforced, and to-day the members say that the Grand Army is absolutely a non-partisan organization.

READING THE HAND. Fair Palmist who Told Some of the

this sort of divination. The size, length, color, even the depth are also taken into consideration, so if you ever have occasion to take a young lady's hand in your own for the purpose of reading her future by the lines therein depicted be sure and

Kitty Malone. "It's tellin' my story, ye're askin?
Shure, Miss, there is little to tell;
The children are down wid the fayver,
And mesilf, I am not over weil.

"Wher's Pat?" Shure, now, ye are taysin; Who knows, when a man is away? The womin must bide wid the babbies, And niver be idle or play.

"Out of work?" Shure ye are right, Miss.
Not a hapworth he's done for a year.
'Git along' is it? Why, 'tis the washin'
And scrubbin' that kapes us all here.

"Ye see, Miss, when Pat is a slaypin' So swate, and a dramin' of heaven, Why, I tends the babbies and washes For you folks in two twenty-seven. "And thin I'll be mindin' the childer.
The fayver is hard on 'em, dear;
What ails the likes of ye, lady?
Yer swate eyes is wet wid a tear.

"Ye see, as I said, while Pat's slaypin' Pm airmin' our pennies for bread, Or giving a sup to poor Johnnie, Or putting the babby to bed.

"It keeps me that busy, I never Know whether it rains or it snows.

Quit washin'? Why, bless ye, dear lady,
These poor little lambs would be froze.

"And Pat is that fond of me, lady.
"Twould make ye to smile, could ye see
How he'll coax for a bit of tobacy,
And hangs round the likes of poor me, "'Make him work'? Now my lady ye're foolin': Do you think he could stand at the tub And wring out the clothes for the gentry. Or go down on his knees for to scrub?

"Pat's a moighty fine man, thin my lady;
'Does he drink!' Shure, niver a drop:
He is sisy, my Pat, an' he tells me
'Shure, Kit, you will never give up.'

"Down-hearted?" Oh, bless ye, swate lady, There's times whin I can't spake a prayer, The babbies mayhap wantin' breakfast And me not a crust for the pair. "Or the meal may be gone from the cupboard. Or the landlord has asked for his rint.— Oh, me heart goes down like a stone, Miss, And me, not ownin's cint.

"And Pat"? Oh, he list goes away thin, Men cannot bide trouble at home; And I? Well, Kitty McCarthy Was gayer nor Kitty Malone."

Oh, tender and true-hearted womanhoo Whether found in palace or cot, What knows the world of thy virtues, How soon thy toil is forgot!

But few of the present residents of the city have

an idea how the city of magnificent distances looked half a century ago, and most of the streams having long since been arched over and converted into eewers, a larger proportion of the population have no knowledge that such streams as Goose Creek, James Creek and Tiber Creek ever existed. To thousands the statement that small fish have been caught not 50 yards from the National Hotel 435 and near the site of the Masonic Temple sounds was a considerable stream extending from 3d street west in a north north-east direction to 3d control of the street and due acres of a street west in a north north-east direction to 3d control of the street and due acres of the street acr 1886. Jerome B. Burke. 1,980
1887. Jerome B. Burke. 2,215
The Present Membership.
There has been a corresponding growth throughout the entire organization. Beginning with six or seven hundred members, the Grand Army now numbers 400,000. It is estimated by life insurance experts that of the 2,200,000 men in the service during the late war, there are now about 980,000 living. Of the survivors of this great army of veterans it is claimed that nearly one half are now members of the Grand Army. With this roil of membership it is not surprising to learn that since 1871 the Grand Army has disbursed for charitable purposes over two millions of dollars. There is a quarter of a million of dollars expended yearly for the relief of the sick and poor of the veterans of the late war and there families. The almost phenomenal growth of the order in recent years is explained partly by the charitable work that is being done and also by the fact that as the soldlers grow older they feel drawn toward each. south. At Virginia avenue a small branch, after-

CANAL AND SEWER. Goose and James Creeks were converted into the Washington City Canal, through which the tide ebbed and flowed, and on which lumber and produce were landed in the heart of the city. This canal rapidly filled up with mud and it was with difficulty kept in serviceable order. Finally it was abandoned as a canal and being converted into a sewer the foot bridges at 3d and 10th streets and the larger bridges at 4½, 7th, 12th and 14th streets, New Jersey avenue and M street southeast disappeared. The Tiber proper was the aggregation of several small branches. One came from a spring known as Moore's, near the head of 11th street west, which, making its way down to k street, turned to the eastward, At 8th street a branch from a spring in Mt. Pleasant joined it. This turned slightly southeastward, crossing New Jersey avenue, between Q and R streets, and North Capitol street, between N and O. About 1st street west it received a run from Moore's spring, near Rock Creek church, the waters of which ran through the Beale property. bbed and flowed, and on which lumber and pro-

the hand when the reporter entered. The art of pairnistry, or chiromancy, has been calied intopial, at many social gatherings during the past season to add to the interest of an evening.

"To what particular use can palmistry be applied," asked the reporter, as soon as the lady had succeeded in turning the young man several colors by her predictions.

"Well, now that's a hard question to answer," she said. "I don't know that it's of any particular use, but then it is interesting and helps enliven a duil evening, as everybody takes an interest in it and is anxious to have his future forcefold. Palmitstry," she continued, "seeks by the marks in the paims of the hands certain relations, said by many and believed by a few, to be closely allied with the seven planets."

"Won't you explain some of the indications of the hand?" asked the reporter.

The palmist, acquiescing, took the reporter's hand in her's, and, having serutinized it, commenced by saying: "You're in love." This brought forth a shout from all present.

"Yes," she continued, "I'm sure you're in love; with a tail, dark lady."

This announcement caused both the reporter and a dark young lady in the room some agitation.

"Now, I won't go into detail again and make you biush," said the fair palmist, "but confine myself strictly to the positions of the different signs and tell you the meaning of them."

"Now this elevation (pointing to a slight rising of the hand at the root of the thumb) is under the domination of Venus, goddess of love, and whenever you see that in great prominence, as on your own hand, for instance, you can safely predict that the domination of Venus, goddess of love, and whenever you see that in great prominence, as on your own hand, for instance, you can safely predict that the restrict of the confinement and streets northwest to the positions of the different signs and the restriction of the same and the restriction of the different signs and the restriction of the same and the restriction of the same and the restriction of the same a

domination of Vonus, goddess of love, and when ever you see that in great prominence, as on your own hand, for instance, you can safely predict that place that clevation under the domination of Mars, the heathen god of war, and if you take this last opinion look out for a person with a large electration of Mars, the heathen god of war, and if you take this last opinion look out for a person with a large electration and the total of the time of the thumb, for they are fighted by the time of the heath and at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that to Jupiter at the base of the intumb; that the Jupiter at the part of the part o

"Do many of the boys try to get out of the least provided the reporter."

Just north of F street it received the waters from a spring now under the payment on the F street of the waters from a spring now under the payment on the F street it received the waters from a spring now under the payment on the F street from the stream in this square payment of the stream in the square payment of the square payment o PISHING NEAR THE MASONIC TEMPLE SITE.

Medical authority can be found for the delararation that it is the early riser who catches missmatic troubles where there are any around.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

When a man has a conviction that the world
owes him a living the best thing he can do is to go
to work and collect the debt, and there is no surer
way than by work.—Maritime Reporter.

TRAINING THE YOUNG.

How the Pupils in the Public Schools are Taught to Use Their Hands GRATIFYING SUCCESS OF THE MANUAL TRAINING PLAN -SUPERINTENDENT FOWELL'S VIEWS GLIMPSE OF THE INTERIOR OF A TRAINING SCHOOL WATCHING THE BOYS AT WORK-FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The work that has been done in Washington in the line of manual training for pupils in the public schools has now nearly completed its third year, and is attracting the attention, not only of educators, but of scientists all over the country. The humble beginning of the "experiment," as it was then called, in 1886, its careful development, its present well-established success, and its acknowlegded position among the branches of popular education, have brought forth the praise of thinking people on all sides. The word "experiment" is now abandoned, and the plan of training the hands as well as the brain has found a perma place in the curriculum of our schools.

place in the curriculum of our schools.

The present field of operations includes thirteen schools, nine for the white and four for the colored pupils. In two of the nine white schools, lessons in the art and practice of needlework are given. In another, turning, moulding and forging are taught. In two, lessons are given in cooking, and four are schools of carpentry and joinery. Two of the colored schools are devoted to cooking and two to carpentry. There are now 3,143 white and 810 colored children under instruction in these schools, the total cost of which—comprising merely the cost of the plant—is \$5,000, divided, according to the number of pupils, into \$3,630 for the white, and \$1,370 for the colored schools. There are thirteen teachers employed, nine for the white and four for the colored schools, the former receiving salaries aggregating \$5,700, and the latter \$1,900. The building on 0 street opposite the High School, occupied by a carpentry, cooking and mouding school, is rented at a cost of \$900; the rent of the building known as the Peabody annex, used by the Capitol Hill schools of carpentry and cooking, is \$480; while like sums are paid for the Miller building and Bethel Hall (occupied by the colored schools). Thus the total cost of the instruction in manual training in the District amounts this year to \$15,360, of which \$5,000 is paid for the plant, \$2,760 for rents, and \$7,600 for salaries.

SUPERINTENDENT POWELL'S VIEWS.

Thus the total cost of the instruction in manual training in the District amounts this year to \$15,360, of which \$5,000 is paid for the plant, \$2,760 for rents, and \$7,600 for salaries.

SUPERINTENDENT POWELL'S VIEWS.

Perhaps no one is more actively interested in the growth and welfare of these schools than Superintendent Powell, whose aim it has been to bring them from the field of experiment into that of demonstrated value.

"I have asked for \$10,000 from Congress to push this work next year," he said to The Star reporter, "and I believe that I have been cut down in committee to \$8,000, on the principle, I prevailed the cocyal properties vigorous pushing ahead in this line. While I have endeavored to give to each section of the city equal advantages, I have thought it wishs approved successful, and at present all of the lilling first in seventh and eighth grades are being instructed in cooking, all those in the fourth, fifth, and sixth are receiving lessons in sewing, and all the boys of the seventh and eighth grades are being instructed in cooking, all those in the fourth, fifth, and sixth are receiving lessons in sewing, and all the boys of the seventh and eighth grades are being instructed in cooking, all those in the fourth, fifth, and sixth are receiving lessons in sewing, and all the boys of the seventh and eighth grades are being instructed in cooking, all those in the fourth, fifth, and sixth are receiving lessons in sewing, and all the boys of the seventh and eighth grades are being instructed in cooking, all those in the fourth, fifth, and sixth are receiving lessons in the fourth grades are doing work in the shop or carpentry school. Next year I expect and hope to have this true of the entire six divisions under my charge. The instruction in this line is extremely valuable," he continued, "for it teaches, first of all accuracy and neatness, besides opening the eyes of the students to real life, to the practical rather work with the little girl in the fourth grade and teach her to sew. I do not be

"How do you like this work?"
"Oh, all right—first class," answer the boy, lumping sideways on the bench and swinging his leet underneath. feet underneath.

"How often do you come over for these lessons?"

"Twice a week—on Tuesdays and Thursdays."

"Do many of the boys try to get out of the lesson—try to 'cut?" queried the reporter.

"No, indeed!" was the reply with an injured look of astonishment.

"Have you learned enough to do odd jobs around home."

the Eastern Branch. Between this point and the aimshouse there were a number of small springs. Just west of the southwest corner of Congressional cemetery a small run entered Eastern Branch. Another, having its rise near 6th street east, between G and I, flowed through the market space to the Eastern Branch. The capital was supplied with water from a fine spring on the John A. Smith farm, now owned by Howard University, conveyed through wooden pipes to North Capitol street, and thence to that building. Congress, for this purpose, appropriated \$15,000 for a small amount of land and easement for the permanent maintenance of the line.

requisite hardness and wrought into val-uable tools. Those taking this course belong to the third or highest class in the High School. They also do a little work in moulding lead. Along the south wall is a shelf divided into half-a-dozen compartments, each holding a heap of sand and a bulky box. These are the materials for moulding. The patterns are made on the lathes, which stand between the shelf and the busy little engine in the middle of the room. This department is in charge of Mr. Emory.

ATTENTION AND APPLICATION NECESSARY. "Do you think that this work has developed an nt genius?" asked the reporter of him. "Well, no; I can't say that I do think so. To be "Well, no; I can't say that I do think so. To be sure, some do a great deal better than others, but I believe that all could do equally well if they only apply themselves and concentrate their attention. The trouble is that some of them come down here, and while they are working at the forges or the lathes their minds are away off, bent on something else. The result is that they make mistakes, fail to go ahead, and tell their folks at home that they don't seem to have any talent for it. Therefore we aim to keep them interested in the work, and to fasten their minds upon the value of the training they are receiving."

"Don't hold your gouge that way," he exclaimed to a student who was trying to turn a wooden vase in one of the lathes. "You must hold your hand firm and do not be afraid to bear heavily. The wood has got to come, and—," burr, burr, and the shavings snot up toward the ceiling.

"I have to keep a watch on them all the time," continued Mr. Emory, returning to the reporter.

THE SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

In a couple of rooms in the front of the building is the school of cookery, taught by Miss E. S.

Jacoba. The classes are each composed of twelve High School girls, who are given one lesson two hours in length each week. A class of third year girls had just come in when the reporter opened the door. They were seated around a long table in the front room. The teacher, who sat at the end of the table, was calling the roil, each girl answering either "yes" or "no" to her name. This was in response to an understood question whether or not the pupit had, since the last lesson, tried at home the cooking by the recipes given at that lesson. The record of this home work does not show the success or failure of the experiment, but simply makes known the fact that the girl has tried to cook. The success, it is supposed, is taken for granted. The Jacobs. The classes are each composed of twelve

the scribe.

"Anywhere from \$50 to \$100 a thousand, and you can get a cigar such as are used in shooting galleries for prizes at \$5 a thousand."

"Do you mean to say that you can get cigars for that—made of tobacco?" queried the reporter.

"Undoubtedly," he answered. "The tobacco comes mostly from Pennsylvania. It is not properly cured, of course, and there are many stems in it, but it is tobacco for all that."

"What brand of cigars has the greatest run?" asked the reporter.

"None, in my opinion; the popularity of several brands continually fluctuates. I have noticed that when a man is pleased with a cigar he'll run it out. I mean by that he'll smoke so many that he will become disgusted with the brand."

"Who is the greatest smoker you know of?" asked the reporter.

"Well, during the famous star-route trial I used to think Brady was. He would come in seven and eight times a day to get cigars, and they were of the best I can tell you. There is a man living at Mt. Pleasant, however, that smokes all the time, I mean by that that he is never seen without a cigar in his mouth."

"Do you ever try and deceive customers on brands of cigars?" asked the reporter.

"Indeed I uo. It's part of the business and perfectly legitimate. For instance, you come in and ask for a peculiar brand. Now, I have that brand, but only in a strong cigar. You won't have it, What must I do? lose a sale and probably a customer? No, sir; I simply substitute a cigar of like grade and as near the shape called for as possible, and the customer goes off contented.

A cigar Brat cured.

"Speaking of jokes," continued the cigar man, "there used to be a colored man that hung around

and the customer goes off contented.

A CIGAR BEAT CURED.

"Speaking of jokes," continued the cigar man, "there used to be a colored man that hung around the store a great deal and beg for cigars. It was just a year ago. The races were here, and some of the sports determined to fix a cigar and present it to him. Accordingly a double-sized or 'king' fire-cracker was procured and carefully wrapped around with tobacco until it assumed the shape of an innocent cigar. I placed it in the case where it could be easily found and anxiously awaited developments. It was about 10 o'clock in the evening when the boys arrived and found the beggar or cigar beat,' as they dubbed him, reposing on a box of chewing tobacco in the corner. On entering, the man stirred himself and moved up toward the case, with a 'say, boss, gimme a smoke.' His request was complied with. The cigar was lighted and all were on the qui vive. At first the joke didn't look like a success, when sis-z-z-zi crack! bang! the cigar was blown in every direction, and the man stood trembling, his eyes buiging out and his teeth clenched. His voice has never resounded in this store since. He takes the other sides of the street when he passes here, and never looks in. His mania for cigars still continues, however, but I understand that he proves everyone before lighting it."

"Do cigarettes still continue in popular favor?" asked The Star man.

"When I say that where we used to order 25,000 cigarettes, 100,000 now is the only number we eyer think of buying, that answers your question. What has advanced them in favor? Advertising has done it all. Those flags, representative of every nation, pictures of prominent people, and actresses, coatsof-arms of different nations, have done it."

"There is no doubt, is there, that cigarettes are injurious?" asked the reporter.

"In my opinion, no," answered the cigar man. "They make you nervous, and often times produce a watery appearance in the eyes, and sometimes cause temporary insanity. Several persons well known in social

Two Children Shor by a Boy.—Frederick Breeding, a thirteen-year-old boy, shot and wounded two little girls at Willoughby's achool-house, about five miles from Denton, Md. He was arrested. The injured girls are Lulu Willoughby and Molly Malony, ared about ten years. It appears that Breeding had been gunning for hawks, and at noon came out near the school-house, where the children were playing, telling them to look out, for he was going to shook. They started to run, and when they were a short distance away Breeding fired, most of the load taking effect in Lulu's arm and body. Her condition is considered critical, and Justice Lowe refused ball and committed the boy to jail. cular saw for cutting up large pieces of lumber.

IN THE BLACEMITE SHOP.

A trap-door and a steep stairway leads down to the ground floor, where six forges are ranged in a line in the north end of the long room. Grimy faces are lit up with the glow of the heated charcoal, and sparks are flying as the hammers ring down on the red-hot iron. It is a veritable black-in smith shop with the smiths at work. They are producing chinels, chains, hasps, hooks, and other things that have useful places in everyday life. The chinels are tempered to the Carolina yesterday.

Carolina yesterday.

The state of the s

shore, by a seine operated under the direction of the superintendenbot the station, and in part by the spawn-takers, who visit the neighboring fishing shores. The station is under the direction Mr. S. G. Worth, the superintendent, who had charge for several years of the shad hatching conducted by the state of North Carolina on the Albemarie Sound. The force of men is well organized, each being assigned to a particular division of the work. Mr. Wm. H. Morgan is superintendent of the hatchery, where the eggs are developed; Mr. Wm. Maynard has charge of the launch, and is in command of the expenitions after spawn; fr. J. P. Bauer is the principal spawn-taker among the gillers. The Fish Commission's own selle is operated by a force of men under Capt. L.G. Harron. Capt. Yeatman is in charge of the transportation of the eggs from the station to the central station in this city. Wm. Lynch has charge of the pumping of the station and attends to the central station in this city. Wm. Lynch has charge of the pumping tog engines, Thomas W. Keller keeps the record of the station and attends to the central station in this city. Wm. Lynch has charge of the property when the others sleep. The station and attends to the central station in the scale of the property when the others sleep. The station and attends to the central station in the spawn. This is done principally in the early hours of the night. The scines are haused with the shad spawn about nightfail, and those caught at the best results are obtained from the spawn yielded by the catches made in the evening. The shad spawn about nightfail, and those caught at the best results are obtained from the spawn yielded by the catches made in the evening. The shad spawn about nightfail, and those caught at the best results are obtained from the spawn yielded by the catches made in the evening. The shad spawn about nightfail, and those caught at the best results are obtained from the spawn, each of the shad and the taking of the spawn, can be studied right on the shore of the s

The seine hauling at night makes an impressive

Then during the minutes that the boat and the fishermen are out of sight and almost out of hearing Sergeant Joyce, who stands by, discourses on shad flies. He thinks they will come that night. They come about the end of the shad season, he says, and rise in hosts from the water—like siender, yellow moths or millers, with two long, thin, thread-like appendages or tails. They rise to the surface, he said, in little bubbles, which burst on reaching the air and let the imprisoned flies escape. It, he said, the fly does not rise at once clear of the water, but gets its wing in the water, it is disabled at once and perishes there. Those that flutter away fly about for a day or two and die. The sergeant wonders why they come and what they come for. Then the boat has made its course around the great semicircle and touched the shore again some distance up stream. Lanterns are displayed and the effect from a distance of the little streams of light across the water is weird. Occasionally a dark form likervenes or the light reflects upon the glistening rubber suit of a wet fisherman wading along the shore. At the point where the boat started is a big wooden windiass, to which one end of the line is attached, and this is turned now. As the hauling goes on the negro fishermen who have hold of the other end of the line keep gradually coming down stream, approaching the point where the boat started. Some of them stand waist deep in the water. They keep hauling on their line with a swaying motion in regular time, and occasionally break out into a song with measured rhythm. As the seine is gathered in Capt. Harron stands in the water to direct his men, so as to prevent any loss of the catch by careless handling. Finally there is nothing left in the water but a purse of seine, which is much agitated by the swarming mass of fish it contains.

Then the sergeant begins to guess at the number of shad caught. "I'll tell you a joke," he says, "that the sharemen play on some of the club men who come down from Washington sometimes. Two of them will get a club man between them and begin to guess at the catch. Then they will propose to him to guess for the cigars, and see who will get nearest the number. He will guess thirty, say, and one of them wil QUESSING THE NUMBER.

Shipments of eggs are made from the nactally to Washington every day on the Corcoran. The eggs are dipped from the jars and strewn in a thin layer on trays. These trays are formed of wooden frames about fifteen inches square, upon which a frames about fifteen inches square, upon wh eggs are dipped from the jars and strewn in a thin layer on trays. These trays are formed of wooden frames about fifteen inches square, upon which a sheet of muslin is secured. The eggs are laid on the cloth, about 40,000 eggs being placed on each tray. When the trays are filled they are placed one upon another and strapped together, eight or ten being bound together in this way. An attendant goes with them on the journey to this city, and at intervals pours water upon the top tray, which filters through and keeps all the eggs moistened. Upon arrival in this city they are taken at once to the Central station, in the Armory, and transferred to the lars there. It requires about eight days to hatch the young shad, but the time varies with the temperature of the water. At the beginning of the season, when the water is cold, a longer time is required to develop and hatch the eggs.

and hatch the eggs.

THE RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

Mr. Worth, speaking of shad-hatching, said the success met with in propagating shad indicated that they could accomplish equally good results with the other food fishes in our rivers. The practical value of the shad work of the Commission was now demonstrated beyond a doubt. Formerly, as a rule, fishermen were little in sympathy with the work, but now they were always willing to help. The shad fisherles that were declining when the work began now show an increased catch each year. The catch this year up to the present time in the Potomac exceeds that of the whole of lass season. If it were argued that this increase was due to natural causes, or other causes than the work of the Commission, the evidence from the Pacific coast is conclusive as to the work of the Commission, the evidence from the Pacific coast is conclusive as to the work of the Commission. Shad had been planted there in rivers where shad had never been seen before, and now they are captured in large quantities. On the North Carolina coast, where the shad catch has increased, some fishermen attribute it, not to the work of the Commission, but to the destruction of the porpoises which has been going on extensively since the porpoise obtained a commercial value.

When A Shad commercial value.

When A Shad commercial value.

Summer Reading Labrary, No. 1, New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGALINE, Low Wer York: The Century Co. Washington:

Robert Beall.

CHRIS. By W. E. Norres, author of "My Friend Jim," etc. [Macmillan's Summer Reading Labrary, No. 2, 19-Nork: Macmillan & Co.

A SLAVE OF CIRCUMSTANCES. A story of New York. Backet Co.

DISCOVERY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF AMERICA. By TROMAS DE ST. Bris.

White Shadows.

White Shadows.

White Shadows.

White Shadows.

White Shadows.

When A Shad cooks acc.

Summer Reading Labrary.

New York: Macmillan's Commission. The Century Co. Washington:

A SLAVE OF CIRCUMSTANCES. A story of New York: Macmillan's Co.

A SLAVE OF CIRCUMSTA THE RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

when a shad comes back.

It is figured that the shad is matured in three or four years after it is hatched, and returns to the rivers to spawn. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the shad returns invariably to the same river. Commissioner McDonaid has given figures to show that the shad return to the same region and enter the first river that it comes too, where the water is of proper temperature. Mr. Worth mentions a fact that would tend to show that the shad returned not only to the same water, but to the exact spot where they were

WHERE SHAD ARE BATCHES.

A Might as the Fish Commission Station of Pert Washington.

B RALLOW THEREM AND ALIFE THE PAYS—"SURFIGHT OF THE PAYS—"STREET OF THE SHAD ALIFE THE PAYS—"STREET OF THE PAYS—"STREET OF THE SHAD ALIFE THE PAYS—"STREET OF THE PAYS—"STR

WARMAN'S PRACTICAL ORTHOEPY AND CRI-TIQUE. By E. B. WARMAN, A. M., author of "Prin-ciples of Pronunciation" in Worcester's Dictionary, "School Room Friend," etc., etc. Chicago: W. H. Harrison, Jr., Publishing Co.

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MY MOTHER'S ENEMY. A Story for Girls. By LUCY C. Lillie, author of "Nan," "Roif House," etc., etc. Philadelphis: Porter & Coates. Washington: Wm. Ballantyne & Son. THE FLOWER GIRL OF MARSEILLES. By ENILE.
ZOLA, author of "Nana," "L'Assemmoir," etc., etc.
Translated by George D. Cox. Philadelphia: T. B,
Peterson & Brothers. MARZIO'S CRUCIFIX. By F. Marion Crawford, author of "Mr. Isanes," etc., etc. [Macmilian's Summer Reading Library, No. L.] New York: Mac-milian & Co.

In this world are many shadows,-In this world are many shadows,—
Some are dark with honest gloom,
Some are misty sray and fleeting,
Phantom-like, vague shapes assum
But the shadows that are sorely
Tantalizing in their art,
Glitter bright with radiant promise
But to mock the chested heart.

When hope throws her gleaming she Mortals grasp the empty air;
Fame shines whitely in the distance,
Still defrauding those who dare;
Love glows too, of all the awestest,
Bunding with bewild'ring light,
Still, alas! the world has found it,
Moonshine too, a shadow white.

—MAGGIE SULLIVAE BURES.

How a Bunglar was Capturen.—At Quincy, Mass., John W. Powell, who claims to be from Philadelphia, was discovered in the house of Hon. Peter Butler at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Butler, who isy sick in his bed, touched an electric bell as the burglar entered the room and alarmed the house. Santord Davia, the coachman grappied with the burglar, who made a desperate effort to escape; but, after having a pair of iron tough broken over his head and receiving a severe blow with a cane-from Mr. Butler, he was subdued. He was held for the action of the grand jury in the sum of \$1,500.